

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1892.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.

Telephone Calls.
Business Office, 238; Editorial Rooms, 242.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month, \$1.00
Daily only, three months, 2.50
Daily only, one year, 8.00
Daily, including Sunday, one year, 10.00
Sunday only, one year, 2.00

WHERE FURNISHED BY AGENTS.

Daily, per copy, 15 cts.
Sunday, single copy, 5 cts.
Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier, 20 cts.

PER YEAR.

Reduced Rates to Clubs.
Subscriptions by any of our numerous agents, or send
subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in
the United States should put on an eight-page paper
a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-
page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign post-
age is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in
this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-
companied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard
des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gibney House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. F. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster
avenue.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

DENVER—J. B. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner
Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot
and Southern Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt
House.

SIXTEEN PAGES

The Sunday Journal has double the circula-
tion of any Sunday paper in Indiana.

Price five cents.

SOME persons in Washington seem to
be making the discovery that the light-
value silver dollar, to use a Hibernianism,
is loaded.

COLORADO claims to have more iron
and coal than Pennsylvania and West
Virginia combined. In the long run
these will probably prove as valuable as
her gold and silver.

The editors of several papers which
are declaring that "Mr. Blaine's ser-
vices to the country entitle him to the
presidency" were among his conspicu-
ous slanderers in 1884.

In the midst of the howl of infla-
tionists for more money comes the report
of Dun & Co. that "domestic markets are
oversupplied with money"—so much be-
ing out of use that overcupulation is
feared for its employment.

WHILE equal accommodations are de-
nied to colored people on the railroads
in some States, the colored men who
get into the prize-ring seem to be able
to more than compensate all who de-
sire to put their skill to a practical test.

The public will be interested to learn
that the trustees of the Grant Monument
Association have reorganized, but it
would be gratified to hear that work
had begun on a monument which New
York men pledged the country to build
in 1886.

The recent discoveries of gold in sev-
eral places in Colorado are so rich that
the Denver Sun says they give fair
promise "to restore the old parity be-
tween the two metals." Still, it would
not be wise to place Mr. Blaine's bill on
such discovery by old miners.

The Ohio-New York Senator, Mr.
Brice, makes the remarkable assertion,
with the assumption of one who has
made an original discovery, that "if Mr.
Cleveland receives two-thirds of the
votes of the Democratic national con-
vention, he will be nominated." So will
Isaac Pusey Gray.

If some reliable statistics could be ob-
tained showing the methods by which
the rich grow richer it would appear
that a large part of fortunes are made
through the superior knowledge and
power which a few possess in manipulat-
ing stocks and speculative markets, and
the large amount of misplaced confi-
dence of the multitudes who invest in
such ventures on their individual judg-
ment.

Mon law is bad enough under any cir-
cumstances, but the people of Texar-
kana, Ark., have found a way to make
it especially repulsive. The burning of
a negro at the stake in the presence of
six thousand people shows that the peo-
ple who did it are not nearly as civil-
ized as they would like to be thought.
If the negro was guilty of one crime
they are guilty of another, equally as
revolting.

ATTENTION has been called to the fact
that Feb. 13, the date of the wonderfully
brilliant electrical display, is the day in
the same month on which several simi-
lar displays have occurred, namely:
Feb. 13, 1873, 1881, 1892, 1895, 1897 and
1902. It is stated that the Milleries
fixed upon one of these dates for the
final destruction of the world, and made
haste to get on their ascension robes
when the northern sky was aflame.

The Horace Greeley monument com-
mittee held a meeting in New York a
few days ago. The committee has been
practically torpid for fourteen years,
and of the original committee of thirty-
one members more than twenty are
dead. The committee was appointed in
1872, immediately after Mr. Greeley's
death, and embraced leading citizens
of that city and prominent men from
other parts of the country. Subscriptions
to the amount of about \$20,000 had been
promised and part of the money paid,
when the panic of 1873 came and put a
stop to the movement. Now it is re-
vived, with every prospect of early suc-
cess.

ONE of the surest methods of obtain-
ing correct information is to expose
one's ignorance. For instance, a mem-
ber of the House attempted to distin-
guish himself by introducing a resolu-
tion with a "whereas" requesting Sec-
retary Foster to inform the Congress upon
that authority he extended a portion of
the four-and-one-half-per-cent. bonds
at 2 per cent. Thereupon Secretary Fos-
ter copied from the face of one of these
bonds the declaration that the four and

one-half per-centa. were "redeemable
at the pleasure of the United States"
after Sept. 1, and not due, as the Con-
gressman assumed. He further in-
formed that inquisitive, but ignorant,
person, and all like him, that by a writ-
ten agreement between him and the
holders a portion of the redeemable
bonds were extended at 2 per cent. And
yet there is reason to believe that this
inquisitive statesman is not wholly sat-
isfied with the result of his inquiry.

HUMOROUS SIDE OF DIPLOMACY.

The methods of international diplo-
macy are far beyond the comprehension
of the every-day citizen, who easily
maintains friendly relations with his
government by payment of taxes and
obedience to laws. To his guileless
mind there seems no good reason why
the transactions between one govern-
ment and another should not be carried
out by the direct processes that obtain
between individuals. If a misunder-
standing exists between nations that a
plain, straightforward discussion, or
apology, or explanation would set right
he does not see why the difficulty
should not be promptly
settled. There, for instance, is
Italy. Italian people apparently cher-
ish no animosity toward the United
States, the fury of indignation over the
New Orleans affair having subsided
when our government expressed its re-
gret at the occurrence and recognized
the principle of indemnity. The Italians
in New York show their friendliness by
their proposition to erect a statue of
Columbus in that city, and the sug-
gestion that it be brought over in state
by an Italian vessel is favorably com-
mented on by the newspapers of Rome.
King Humbert has always regarded this
country with especial kindness, and his
recent friendly reception of the world's
fair commissioners shows that his
views have not changed. On the other
hand, the disposition of the United
States to select Italy as its representa-
tive on the proposed board of arbitra-
tion for the Behring sea difficulties
proves the entire confidence of this gov-
ernment in the fair-mindedness and un-
prejudiced attitude of that country.
The people of the United States look
upon Italy with a feeling of the utmost
friendliness and amiability. Neverthe-
less, in the face of these conditions the
diplomatic relations between the two
nations continue to be greatly strained,
and have been practically severed.
The cause of this no one seems to know
exactly. At least, it is a secret to all but
diplomatic circles. To be diplomatic is
to be very mysterious, and to do with
much circumlocution and formality that
which, in ordinary human intercourse,
would be a very simple and common-
place proceeding. So far as the public
can discover, all that is necessary in the
way of assurance of "distinguished con-
sideration" and other ceremonious pro-
ceedings between the two governments
has been attended to, yet there still re-
mains a hitch in the diplomatic depart-
ment. For some unexplained reason
the diplomats fail to come together. As
it is obviously no question of statecraft
that keeps them apart, it must be a mat-
ter of etiquette. Somebody has failed
in the form and ceremonial so dear to
the hearts of those who transact inter-
national affairs. Somebody on the Italian
side has been offended by a sin of omis-
sion or commission in correspondence
addressed to him. That it was un-
intentional need hardly be stated, and
if the cause of the offense is pointed out
it will no doubt at once be rectified. There
is, it is true, no international McAllister
to whom such disputed questions
can be referred, but the United
States, being comparatively young, will
readily defer to others in matters of
mere ceremonial. If Italy is holding
back on a point of etiquette it should
no longer hesitate to explain its
grievance in order that all may be set
right. With the amicable feeling pre-
vailing between the two countries diplo-
matic technicalities should no longer
come between. Diplomacy has its humo-
rous features, and they are promi-
nently developed in the Italian affair.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND MALPRACTICE.

The growth of Christian science as
an alleged curative art is one of the
strangest phenomena of the times. We
claim for the present age that it is at
once the most scientific and the most
practical of all the ages, that every
question is put to the most searching
analysis of science and the most exact-
ing tests of practical knowledge. In the
main this is true. Every part of the
field of science is occupied with ex-
perts who are turning the light of
science upon the various problems and
mysteries of nature, while in other di-
rections hard-headed men of the great-
est practical sense are subjecting the
same problems to other tests no less ex-
acting. Yet in this most scientific and
practical age there has actually grown
up a new cult which defies the tests of
all the schools and claims to be able to
cure physical disease through spiritual
agencies. Christian science does not
fool with bacilli nor waste time investi-
gating the causes of disease. It cares
nothing for the germ theory nor for any
of the established remedies of the medi-
cal world. It discards both science and
experience, and claims to cure disease
by methods which are above and be-
yond human tests. Of course this is a
claim of miraculous power. How long
it will stand remains to be seen, but
meanwhile it is worth while to inquire
if it should not be subjected to the same
standard of judgment and the same
rules of responsibility that are applied
to other schools of medicine.

There have been many cases reported
recently in which sick persons who have
been placed under Christian science
treatment are said to have died for the
lack of medical treatment or proper
nursing. It is easy to believe that such
one's ignorance. For instance, a mem-
ber of the House attempted to distin-
guish himself by introducing a resolu-
tion with a "whereas" requesting Sec-
retary Foster to inform the Congress upon
that authority he extended a portion of
the four-and-one-half-per-cent. bonds
at 2 per cent. Thereupon Secretary Fos-
ter copied from the face of one of these
bonds the declaration that the four and

that called for Mr. Arbell's blood.
Public sentiment may uphold him in
the deed, but the sentiment is false
one, and it is time a better prevailed.
But, assuming that Mr. Deacon had
the social right to take affairs into
his own hands, what justification had
he for bringing deeper disgrace upon
his innocent children? The man en-
gaged in avenging honor is not apt to
think of the honor or welfare of others.
Many a woman has endured without
complaint the unfaithfulness of her
husband because to make his sins pub-
lic would do injury to her children. It
may be that Mr. Deacon possessed that
immaculate virtue that justified him in
casting stones at others, though this is
not claimed for him; but it was not ab-
solutely necessary that he should pub-
licly air his affairs to the world, even in this
case. What more effective revenge
could he wreak upon a woman than to
quietly take his children and depart
from her? Without a notoriety involv-
ing innocent people she would receive
her desert in a loss of social caste, and
her betrayer would share in her dis-
grace. The Deacons themselves were
of no particular consequence at any
time, but the prominence into which
they have brought themselves makes
them an example which should serve as
a warning to other ill-balanced hus-
bands and wives, of whom there are
some, even outside of the four hundred.

A SERVICE THAT CONGRESS COULD DO.

A bill has been introduced into the
House of Representatives providing for
an amendment of the present copyright
law that will require every author to
deposit fifty complete copies of each book,
instead of two, as now, in the library of
Congress. The purpose of this increase
is to enable the Librarian of Congress
to send one copy to a public library in
each State of the Union. This measure
would be nothing less than an imposi-
tion upon writers, and should not be-
come a law. Public libraries are
usually provided with funds to pur-
chase such books as are needed, but
where there is a deficiency in this
respect it affords no reason why
authors should come to the rescue at
their own expense. They may right-
fully consider that they have done
their duty to the public by producing
the book and paying the tribute of the
two volumes now levied by the copy-
right law.

If Congress wishes to do a service to
the frequenters of libraries it will ar-
range for a proper distribution of pub-
lic documents that are printed at the
tax-payers' expense. Many valuable
scientific reports and other special pub-
lications are issued by the various de-
partments each year. These are often
of the greatest importance to students
and specialists in the respective lines,
as showing the latest results of sci-
entific investigations, but they are not
to be found in public libraries, except by
favor of individual officials in the
departments. Members of Congress
who are allowed a certain num-
ber of the least valuable public docu-
ments for distribution among their
constituents have no control over these
special publications. The editions,
which are limited and often costly, are
circulated at the pleasure of the depart-
ment officials, and are frequently found
in possession of unappreciative private
citizens, from whose hands they find
the way to second-hand book stores and
may there be secured by librarians who know
their importance. This matter should
be remedied by providing that copies
of such works shall be furnished to one or
more libraries in each State where they
will be accessible to the public that pays
for them. The Democratic House,
which is investigating the public print-
ing with a view to cutting down ex-
penses, does not seem to see its way
clear, after all, to reducing the number
of documents printed. If it will turn
its attention to preventing a waste of
those that are published, it will effect a
greater stroke of economy than when it
cut off the West Point soap supply. In
the meantime, it should refrain from
levying a fifty-volume tax upon authors.

A RELATED LAMENT.

In the abstract of the lecture of Pro-
fessor Ross upon social and economic re-
form the following statement appears:

Real causes of discontent exist in the
changes in the conditions of our econom-
ic life. The industrial revolution, giving
rise to large industries and great joint stock
companies, crushing out the individual in-
dependent worker or trader in whose hands
labor and capital were combined and lead-
ing to the separation of labor and capital
and the organizing of vast armies of labor-
ers, the great majority of whom realize that
they can never be anything but underlings,
to oppose the aggregation of capital—these
are some of the real changes in our econ-
omic conditions. "Excessive division of
labor, super-specialization, does away with
individuality in the worker and causes
him to take no pride in his work. How can
a man take pride in punching holes in a
thousand pieces of iron a day?

The above must be construed as an
opinion adverse to the use of labor-
saving machinery, and that the condi-
tion of the people would be improved by
going back to the primitive methods of
years ago. Now, there are those who
vividly remember the days when labor
and capital were combined; when car-
penters made doors and window-sash
by hand, working sixteen hours a day to
earn a dollar; when the shoemaker, with
a few dollars invested in leather, worked
early and late making shoes by hand,
the fortunate if the week's work re-
turned him a dollar a day and resulted
in three or four pairs of shoes, costing
the consumer twice or three times as
much as a better foot-year costs to-day;
the blacksmith, with his helper, toiling
as men never toil now, to make by hand
two or three axes in a day, each costing
the purchaser three times as much as a
better implement costs to-day, when the
trip hammer has supplanted muscle
and the steam-driven grinder the old-
fashioned grindstone; the carriage-
maker, with his little lot of stock, put-
ting five days of hard labor into a car-
riage, where now one, with machinery
and less waste of muscle, secures better
results and double the wages. Such
were the conditions—is it desirable to
return to them in order that each me-
chanic and laborer may be more individ-
ualized, more his own master and less a
part of a system? Is the man more "an
underling" who, as a shoemaker, earns
\$12 or \$15 a week working eight or ten

hours a day, making skillfully and rap-
idly certain parts of a shoe, than the old
shoemaker working twelve or fifteen
hours a day for a dollar and doing what
a machine now does better? Is there
not reason to believe that the mechanic
who runs a piece of machinery in a
factory in which the finest goods are
made, as a specialist, can have as much
pride in his work as one can have who
makes a shoe or a piece of cloth by
hand? And is it not probable that
a rough laborer can have as
much pride in using a machine to
"punch holes in a thousand
pieces of iron a day" as he would
in swinging a sledge-hammer to do the
same work? Is there not as much reason
for a hundred men to be proud of
an American machine-made watch as
for one man to be proud of a clumsy one
made by hand? Does not the "under-
ling" who is a specialist at from \$3 to
\$5 a day in making watches occupy
quite as enviable a position as the watch-
maker who must labor days to make a
watch at a dollar a day? Is not it better
for the people that the factory system,
paying three times the wages paid where
watches are made by hand, should turn
out better time-pieces for \$35 than hand
made for \$100 who makes by hand? There
are some possible objections to large
aggregations of capital employed
in manufacturing; but, so far as the
labor is concerned, it is overcome by
the more steady employment, the better
wages, the certainty of payment, the
better machinery and buildings. Nor is
it true that the present system of pro-
duction affords no opportunity for ad-
vancement. The heads of great indus-
tries are those who learned the business
from the bottom up. The foremen are
advanced because of skill, and the men
who have the more desirable places are
advanced upon merit. Take the rail-
road system—where was ever merit
more quickly recognized and rewarded?
Yet few employes are directing share-
holders.

The optimist may paint the present
conditions in too glowing colors, but he
certainly is an improvement on the pes-
simist who beholds more of evil than
good in the system which has made what
were once the luxuries of kings the
comforts of the laborer, and, at the same
time, has vastly increased the pur-
chasing power of a day's labor. Much
yet remains to be done to insure any-
thing like ideal conditions, but no good
can come from a sort of criticism which
questions the actual utility of steam
power, the hoisting elevator, the power-
loom, the sewing-machine, the moving-
machine and the reaper and binder in
comparison with hand production and
the power of human muscle.

UNPUNISHED CRIME.

United States Judge Parker, of Fort
Smith, Ark., recently stated in a charge
to a grand jury that the number of mur-
ders known to have been committed in
1889 was 3,598; in 1890, 4,290, and in 1891
the number was 5,906. To these he added
half the number of what he calls "the
undiscovered crimes"—or, in round
numbers, 8,000 murders in the United
States in one year. And then he gives
these figures: Of the 4,290 murderers
in 1890 only 103 were executed pursuant
to law, and 137 lynched. Of the 5,906 in
1891 there were only 138 executed and
105 lynched—or, by law and mob com-
bined only 533 murderers out of 10,196
suffered death for the crime. These
statistics are not complete, as they re-
present only such cases as Judge Parker
has knowledge of, but they are in-
structive as far as they go. They show
that an appalling amount of crime in
this country goes unpunished. In the
same charge Judge Parker gave the
following as his conclusion as to the
causes of this condition:

One—The indifference and incompetence
of courts, both trial and appellate.
Two—The general prevalence of perjury
which is so often invoked to cheat justice.
Three—The direct and indirect use of
corrupting influences, such as money, social
power or other agencies equally as strong
and corrupting.
Four—The sickly sentimentality which
exists in favor of the man who has rendered
his hands with innocent human blood, so
that persons possessing it waste all their
sympathy on the criminal, and have none
for his innocent victim, and use all their
power and influence for the guilty in cov-
ering up his crime and shielding him from
merited punishment.
Five—And above all, the indifference
of the people themselves to the terrible crimes
which menace the peace of every house-
hold in the land.

Coming from a lawyer who has evi-
dently made a close study of crime and
its causes there is much in this to set
people thinking. Such facts are cal-
culated to raise a doubt whether our
system of criminal law is not a failure.

An Englishman who visited this country
last year, and who has published a book
entitled "A Yorkshireman's Trip to the
United States and Canada," has this to say
of the Capital at Washington:

Here in Washington I have received nothing
but kindness, and in return for this I would
not hesitate to say that I have never seen
anything I have ever seen, and I have been in
many of the chief cities of the continent of Europe.
I saw the Emperor of Germany, the King of
Belgium, the Emperor of Austria, the King of
Spain, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor
of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor
of France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor
of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Em-
peror of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the
Emperor of France, the Emperor of Italy, the
Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany,
the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Rus-
sia, the Emperor of France, the Emperor of
Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor
of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Em-
peror of Russia, the Emperor of France, the
Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the
Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Austria,
the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of France,
the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia,
the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Aus-
tria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Em-
peror of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the
Emperor of France, the Emperor of Italy, the
Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany,
the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Rus-
sia, the Emperor of France, the Emperor of
Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor
of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Em-
peror of Russia, the Emperor of France, the
Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the
Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Aus-
tria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Em-
peror of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the
Emperor of France, the Emperor of Italy, the
Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany,
the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Rus-
sia, the Emperor of France, the Emperor of
Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor
of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Em-
peror of Russia, the Emperor of France, the
Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the
Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Aus-
tria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Em-
peror of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the
Emperor of France, the Emperor of Italy, the
Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany,
the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Rus-
sia, the Emperor of France, the Emperor of
Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor
of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Em-
peror of Russia, the Emperor of France, the
Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the
Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Aus-
tria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Em-
peror of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the
Emperor of France, the Emperor of Italy, the
Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany,
the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Rus-
sia, the Emperor of France, the Emperor of
Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor
of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Em-
peror of Russia, the Emperor of France, the
Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the
Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Aus-
tria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Em-
peror of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the
Emperor of France, the Emperor of Italy, the
Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany,
the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Rus-
sia, the Emperor of France, the Emperor of
Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor
of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Em-
peror of Russia, the Emperor of France, the
Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the
Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Aus-
tria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Em-
peror of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the
Emperor of France, the Emperor of Italy, the
Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany,
the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Rus-
sia, the Emperor of France, the Emperor of
Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor
of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Em-
peror of Russia, the Emperor of France, the
Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the
Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Aus-
tria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Em-
peror of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the
Emperor of France, the Emperor of Italy, the
Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany,
the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Rus-
sia, the Emperor of France, the Emperor of
Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor
of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Em-
peror of Russia, the Emperor of France, the
Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the
Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Aus-
tria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Em-
peror of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the
Emperor of France, the Emperor of Italy, the
Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany,
the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Rus-
sia, the Emperor of France, the Emperor of
Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor
of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Em-
peror of Russia, the Emperor of France, the
Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the
Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Aus-
tria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Em-
peror of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the
Emperor of France, the Emperor of Italy, the
Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany,
the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Rus-
sia, the Emperor of France, the Emperor of
Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor
of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Em-
peror of Russia, the Emperor of France, the
Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the
Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Aus-
tria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Em-
peror of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the
Emperor of France, the Emperor of Italy, the
Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany,
the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Rus-
sia, the Emperor of France, the Emperor of
Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor
of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Em-
peror of Russia, the Emperor of France, the
Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the
Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Aus-
tria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Em-
peror of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the
Emperor of France, the Emperor of Italy, the
Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany,
the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Rus-
sia, the Emperor of France, the Emperor of
Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor
of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Em-
peror of Russia, the Emperor of France, the
Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the
Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Aus-
tria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Em-
peror of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the
Emperor of France, the Emperor of Italy, the
Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany,
the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Rus-
sia, the Emperor of France, the Emperor of
Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor
of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Em-
peror of Russia, the Emperor of France, the
Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the
Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Aus-
tria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Em-
peror of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the
Emperor of France, the Emperor of Italy, the
Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany,
the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Rus-
sia, the Emperor of France, the Emperor of
Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor
of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Em-
peror of Russia, the Emperor of France, the
Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the
Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Aus-
tria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Em-
peror of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the
Emperor of France, the Emperor of Italy, the
Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany,
the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Rus-
sia, the Emperor of France, the Emperor of
Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor
of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Em-
peror of Russia, the Emperor of France, the
Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the
Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Aus-
tria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Em-
peror of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the
Emperor of France, the Emperor of Italy, the
Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany,
the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Rus-
sia, the Emperor of France, the Emperor of
Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor
of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Em-
peror of Russia, the Emperor of France, the
Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the
Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Aus-
tria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Em-
peror of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the
Emperor of France, the Emperor of Italy, the
Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany,
the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Rus-
sia, the Emperor of France, the Emperor of
Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor
of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Em-
peror of Russia, the Emperor of France, the
Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the
Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Aus-
tria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Em-
peror of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the
Emperor of France, the Emperor of Italy, the
Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany,
the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Rus-
sia, the Emperor of France, the Emperor of
Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor
of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Em-
peror of Russia, the Emperor of France, the
Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the
Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Aus-
tria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Em-
peror of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the
Emperor of France, the Emperor of Italy, the
Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany,
the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Rus-
sia, the Emperor of France, the Emperor of
Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor
of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Em-
peror of Russia, the Emperor of France, the
Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the
Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Aus-
tria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Em-
peror of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the
Emperor of France, the Emperor of Italy, the
Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany,
the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Rus-
sia, the Emperor of France, the Emperor of
Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor
of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Em-
peror of Russia, the Emperor of France, the
Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the
Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Aus-
tria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia, the Emperor of Germany, the Em-
peror of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the
Emperor of France, the Emperor of Italy, the
Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany,
the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Rus-
sia, the Emperor of France, the Emperor of
Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the Emperor
of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Em-
peror of Russia, the Emperor of France, the
Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of Prussia, the
Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Aus-
tria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of
France, the Emperor of Italy, the Emperor of
Prussia